

**REMARKS**

The above-amendments are made to place the application in better condition for examination.


Prompt and favorable action on the merits is earnestly solicited.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification as  
"Version with markings to show changes made."

In the event any fees are due with respect to this paper, please charge our Deposit  
Account No. 01-2340.

Respectfully submitted,

ARMSTRONG, WESTERMAN & HATTORI, LLP



Stephen G. Adrian  
Reg. No. 32,878

Attorney Docket No. 011300  
Suite 1000, 1725 K Street  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
Tel: (202) 659-2930  
Fax: (202) 887-0357  
SGA/arf

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

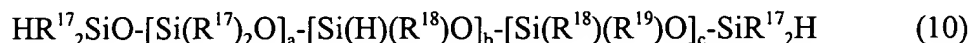
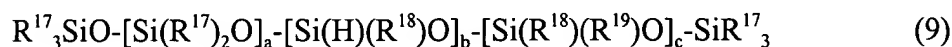
**Please amend the specification as follows:**

**Paragraph beginning at page 29, line 27 has been amended as follows:**

A more specific production method of the above oxy anion compound is now further described. When, for example, o-, m- or p- [or m-] CH<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-OH is used as the precursor, the base, for example potassium tert-butoxide, is charged into a reaction vessel under an inert gas atmosphere and suspended and dispersed in a solvent such as dimethylacetamide. The above methylphenol is added in an equimolar amount to this dispersion and the reaction is allowed to proceed at room temperature to 70°C for 30 minutes to 1 hour, whereupon the oxy anion compound resulting from substitution of potassium for the acidic proton is obtained.

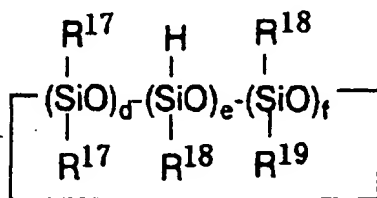
**Paragraph beginning at page 34, line 25 has been amended as follows:**

The (B) component, namely hydrosilyl group-containing compound, is not particularly restricted but may be any of various ones. Thus, usable are linear polysiloxanes represented by the following general formula (9) or (10):



in the formula, R<sup>17</sup> and R<sup>18</sup> are the same or different and each represents an alkyl group containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group, R<sup>19</sup> represents an alkyl group containing 1 to 10 carbon atoms or an aralkyl group containing 7 to 10 carbon atoms, a represents an integer of 0

to 100, b represents an integer of 2 to 100 and c represents an integer of 0 to 100; and cyclic polysiloxanes represented by the following general formula (11):

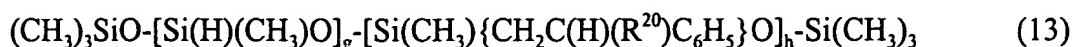
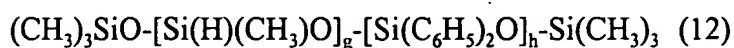


[(16)] (11)

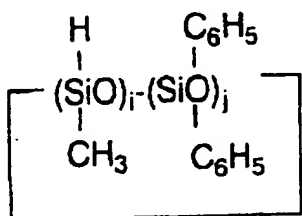
in the formula, R<sup>17</sup> and R<sup>18</sup> each represents an alkyl group containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group, R<sup>19</sup> represents an alkyl group containing 1 to 10 carbon atoms or an aralkyl group containing 7 to 10 carbon atoms, d represents an integer of 0 to 8, e represents an integer of 2 to 10, f represents an integer of 0 to 8 and d, e and f satisfy the relation 3 ≤ d + e + f ≤ 10.

**Paragraph beginning at page 35, line 14 has been amended as follows:**

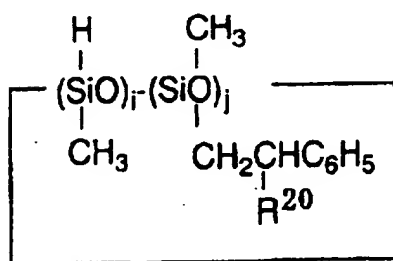
These may be used singly or two or more of them may be used in admixture. Among these polysiloxanes, phenyl group-containing polysiloxanes are preferred in view of their compatibility with vinyl polymers. As examples of such compounds, there may be mentioned linear siloxanes represented by the general formula (12) or (13) given below and cyclic polysiloxanes represented by the general formula (14) or (15) given below:



in the formula,  $R^{20}$  represents a hydrogen or a methyl group,  $g$  represents an integer of 2 to 100,  $h$  represents an integer of 0 to 100 and  $C_6H_5$  is a phenyl group;



[(19)] (14)



[(20)] (15)

in the formula,  $R^{20}$  represents a hydrogen or a methyl group,  $i$  represents an integer of 2 to 10,  $j$  represents an integer of 0 to 8,  $i$  and  $j$  satisfy the relation  $3 \leq i + j \leq 10$  and  $C_6H_5$  is a phenyl group.